DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 231 606 RC 014 224

AUTHOR Toro, Leonor; And Others
TITLE What's Happening in July?
INSTITUTION Connecticut State Migratory Children's Program, New Haven.
SPONS AGENCY Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (ED), Washington, DC. State and Local Education Programs.
PUB DATE Jul 83
NOTE 94p.; For a related document, see ED 218 043.
AVAILABLE FROM Ethnic/Arts Migrant Program, Hamden-New Haven Cooperative Education Center, 1450 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, CT 06517-2497.
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Cultural Activities; Cultural Awareness; Cultural Education; Elementary Education; Elementary School Mathematics; *Leaders; *Learning Activities; *Migrant Education; Nutrition; *Puerto Ricans; Vocabulary Development
IDENTIFIERS Holidays; Independence Day; Recipes (Food)

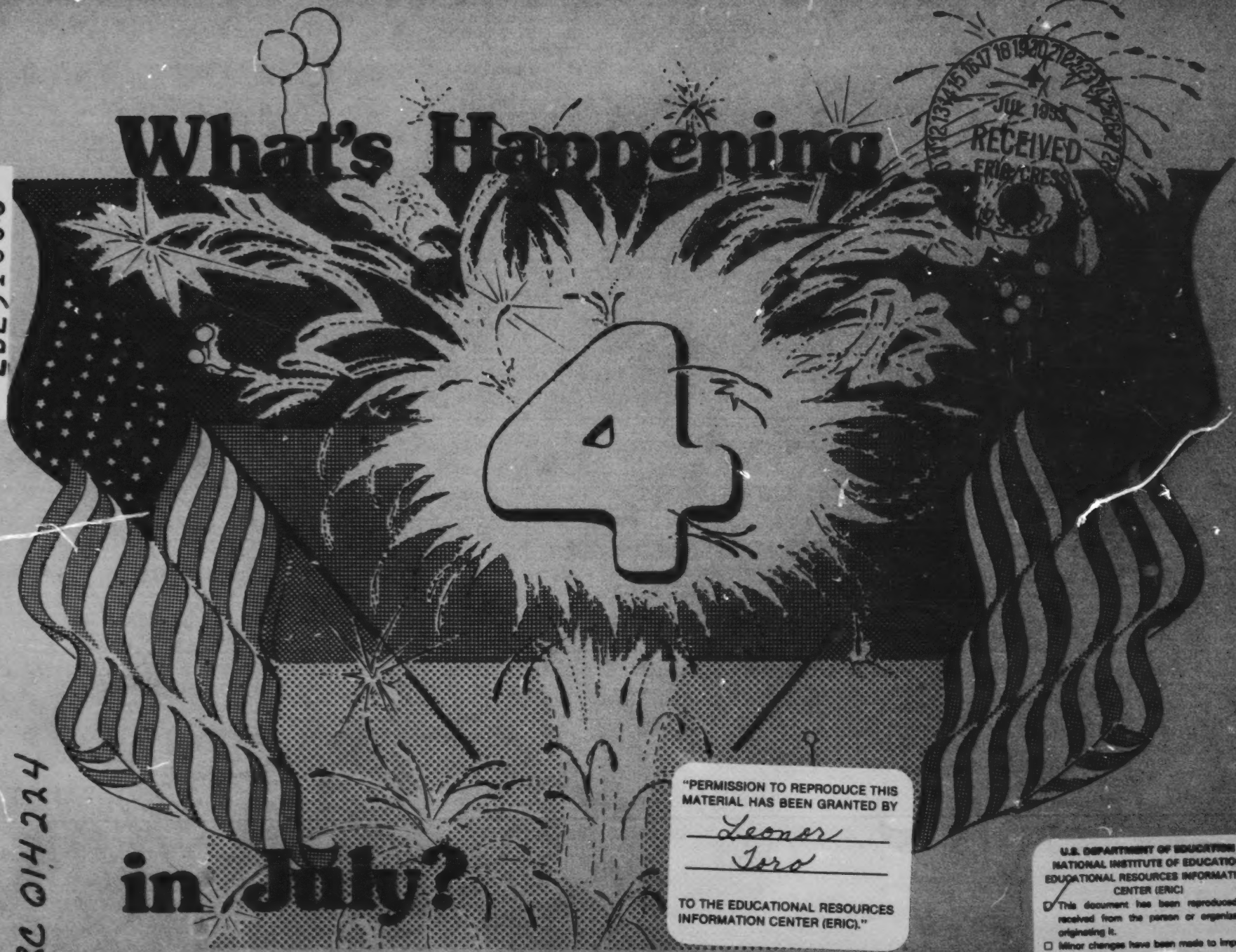
ABSTRACT

Designed as a teacher resource, the booklet provides brief information on eight July events: Independence Day; The Patron Saint Festivals and the Festival of Loiza, celebrated by Puerto Ricans; and the birthdays of P. T. Barnum, Elias Howe, John Quincy Adams, Luis Munoz Rivera, and Simon Bolivar. Information is provided on the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the circus, and roller coasters at amusement parks. A brief history of the following classic soul foods is included: pork, blackeye peas, collard greens, corn or maize, yams, okra, watermelon, and peanuts. Following a brief discussion of the nutritive value of soul food are 16 recipes for making coconut ice, old-fashioned sweet potato pie, ice cream sandwiches, jazzy juices, fruit-sicles, peachy freeze, watermelon crunch, Southern spareribs, potato salad, Charleston Hop'n John, pigs feet fiesta, macaroni and cheese, greens with pork hocks, chitterlings "chitlins," and Southern fried chicken. The booklet includes a list of 29 historical July happenings; 7 math activities on place value, expanded notation, missing numerals, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division; 15 creative activities; and 12 word games. (NQA)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED231606

What's Happening



in July?

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Leonor Toro
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

RC 014224

CONNECTICUT STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION - CONNECTICUT MIGRATORY ETHNIC/ARTS PROJECT

CONNECTICUT MIGRATORY CHILDREN'S PROGRAM

ETHNIC/ARTS COMPONENT

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN JULY?

Materials Prepared By:

Leonor Toro, Coordinator
Migratory Ethnic/Arts Component

Ron Weissman
Curriculum Specialist

Lottie Miles, Curriculum Specialist
Bridgeport Board of Education

Robert J. Moore, Teacher of English
Hamden-New Haven Cooperative
Education Center

Leroy Dupee, Math Director
Bridgeport, Connecticut

Illustrated By:
Justo Ortiz "Tito"

Curriculum Assistant:
Roberta Hanson

Funds for this project were provided by the Federal Migrant Program under a special State Cultural Awareness Component Grant to the Hamden-New Haven Cooperative Education Center, Dr. Robert S. Avery, Director.

Copies can be obtained from the Ethnic/Arts Migrant Program, located at the Hamden-New Haven Cooperative Education Center, 1450 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, Connecticut 06517-2497.

Special thanks are given to Dr. Patrick Proctor, ESEA State Title I Director, Migratory Children's Program, Connecticut State Department of Education and to Mr. Reinaldo Matos, State Migrant Consultant, Connecticut State Department of Education, for their efforts and assistance in bringing this booklet from an idea to the present stage of its development. July, 1983.

"What's Happening?" is designed as a resource for teachers' use only.

TABLE OF CONTENTS PAGE

What's Happening in July?---------- 1

July---------- 2

The Declaration of Independence---------- 3

Independence Day---------- 4

The Constitution---------- 6

P.T. Barnum---------- 8

The Circus---------- 11

Elias Howe---------- 12

John Quincy Adams---------- 14

Luis Muñoz Rivera---------- 16

The Patron Saint Festivals---------- 19

Simón Bolivar---------- 24

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Day---------- 26

The Festival of Loiza---------- 28

History of Classic Soul Food---------- 30

Recipes---------- 33

Roller Coasters at Amusement Parks---------- 38

Math---------- 42

What's Happening in July?

1 Battle of Gettysburg, 1863.

2 President James Garfield shot, 1881.
Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890

3 Idaho became 43rd state, 1890.

4 Declaration of Independence adopted by Continental Congress, 1776.
Independence Day celebrated.
Calvin Coolidge, 30th President of the United States, born 1872.

5 P.T. Barnum, born 1810.

6 American naval hero, John Paul Jones, born 1747.

8 John D. Rockefeller, born 1839.
Elias Howe, inventor of sewing machine, born 1819.

9 J.A.M. Whistler, American painter, born 1834.

10 Wyoming became 44th state, 1890.

11 John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the U.S., born 1767.

12 Henry Thoreau, author and naturalist, born 1817.

13 Mary Emma Woolley, American educator, born 1863.

14 Gerald Ford, 38th President of U.S., born 1913.

16 District of Columbia established, 1790.
First atomic bomb tested in Alamogordo, N.M., 1945.

17 Luis Muñoz Rivera, patriot, poet, journalist, and politician, born in 1859.

20 Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin, Jr., first humans to land on moon, 1969.

21 Ernest Hemingway, born 1899.

24 Amelia Earhart, first woman aviator to fly across the Atlantic, born 1898.
Simón Bolivar, "The Liberator," born in 1783.

25 Puerto Rico became a commonwealth, 1952.

30 Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, born 1863.

8

7

JULY

The seventh month of the year, July was originally named Quintilis, which means the fifth month in the ancient Roman calendar. It's believed that the month's name was changed to July to honor Julius Caesar, who was born during this month.

Either Caesar or his general, Mark Antony, gave the month its new name. It was also during this same period in history that Julius Caesar was busy changing the Roman calendar. He moved the first day of the year from March 1st to January 1st. He also gave July 31 days.

In the United States, which is part of the Northern Hemisphere, July is often the hottest month of the year. However, July is wintertime in the Southern Hemisphere.

On July 4th, the United States celebrates Independence Day. On this day, back in 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence.

The flower of the month is the water lily. July's birthstone is the ruby.

Sources: The World Book Encyclopedia and The New Book of Knowledge

Creative Activity:

Ask each student to create a new name for the month of July. The name should be based on facts about the month that are known by most people, such as the month's weather, special events, and famous people born during the month.

Word Game: Find the words that are misspelled and spell them correctly.

1. INDEPENDANCE 2. DECLERATION 3. LILEE 4. RUBY 5. GENARAL 6. CESAR
7. CALENDIR 8. HEMISSPHERE 9. NORTHERN 10. SEVINTH 11. FIFTH 12. ORIGENALY

ANSWERS: 1. INDEPENDENCE 2. DECLARATION 3. LILY 4. CORRECT 5. GENERAL
6. CAESAR 7. CALENDAR 8. HEMISPHERE 9. CORRECT 10. SEVENTH
11. CORRECT 12. ORIGINALLY

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

On July 4, 1776, members of the Continental Congress signed and adopted the Declaration of Independence. Suddenly, the thirteen colonies of Great Britain had become the thirteen independent and United States of America. Ever since that day, Americans have celebrated our nation's birthday on July 4th.

The Declaration, drafted by Thomas Jefferson, set forth the many reasons the thirteen colonies were declaring their independence from Great Britain. In the Declaration, Jefferson also wrote eloquently for the principles of democracy and government by constitution: "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,--that whenever Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government."

The Declaration was signed in Philadelphia, at the Pennsylvania State House--now known as Independence Hall. John Hancock, one of the many proud signers of the Declaration, signed his name extra large and bold to make sure everyone could see it. Other signers of the Declaration included: Samuel Adams, John Adams, Lewis Morris, John Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Harrison, and of course, Thomas Jefferson.

Four days later, on July 8, 1776, the famous Liberty Bell (from the tower of Independence Hall) rang out proclaiming the great news of independence from Great Britain. The United States of America was born.

Sources: The New Book of Knowledge
The World Book Encyclopedia
The Hammond Almanac 1983

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Also known as the 4th of July, Independence Day marks the birthday of the United States of America. It was on July 4, 1776, when the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence.

The first 4th of July celebration took place in Philadelphia, on July 8, 1776. The complete Declaration was read, bands played, and people celebrated. Ever since, Independence Day has been celebrated throughout the United States. Brilliant displays of fireworks, picnics, games, and pageants are all part of the day.

Many Americans celebrate with a 4th of July barbecue. Many people also set off their own fireworks. Unfortunately, a lot of these people, including children, have been seriously injured by playing with fireworks. Consequently, many cities and states have outlawed their use. However, many cities and states allow organized displays of fireworks by trained people who know how to safely handle potentially dangerous materials.

John Adams, a signer of the Declaration, hoped that Independence Day would always be a special day for rejoicing in America. He wrote to his wife, "I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward for evermore."

Believe it or not, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, both died on July 4th, 1826.

Sources: The World Book Encyclopedia and The New Book of Knowledge

Creative Activity:

Discuss the dangers of playing with fireworks. Ask each student to think up other safer ways to celebrate Independence Day.

Creative Activity:

Ask the students to explain in their own words the meaning of INDEPENDENCE, LIBERTY, and FREEDOM.

TRUE or FALSE WORD GAME

1. The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1976.
2. The Declaration was signed by John Hamcock.
3. Thomas Jefferson was the main author of the Declaration.
4. The Declaration was signed in Buffalo, New York.
5. The signers of the Declaration represented 13 separate nations.
6. The meeting place where the Declaration was signed is now called Liberty Hall.
7. It used to be called the Pennsylvania State House.
8. The Liberty Bell rang out on July 4, 1776, to proclaim the news.
9. John Hancock signed his name extra big because he had poor eyesight.
10. Another famous signer of the Declaration was Davey Crockett.

ANSWERS: 1. False-July 4, 1776.
2. False-Hancock.
3. True
4. False-Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
5. False-13 colonies.
6. False-Independence Hall.
7. True
8. False-July 8, 1776.
9. False-So that no one could miss seeing his signature.
10. False.

THE CONSTITUTION

Equally as famous (and as important) as the Declaration of Independence is the Constitution of the United States of America. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. The federal government must abide by its articles and amendments. The Constitution establishes the rights and liberties of the people. Indeed, ever since it was first ratified, the Constitution has guided millions of Americans and their leaders to govern themselves in a free and wholly democratic way.

On May 14, 1787, delegates from all the states were to gather in Philadelphia to create a Constitution for the new nation. Not all of the delegates had arrived by that date. But, eventually, on September 17, 1787, 39 delegates signed the new United States Constitution. George Washington served as presiding officer throughout the many sessions of the Constitutional Convention. Benjamin Franklin, now 81, also took part in the sessions. His mere presence, no doubt, served to inspire the other delegates present. Also making brilliant contributions were Alexander Hamilton and James Madison. Madison with his moving speeches and apt negotiating abilities, brought about many compromises. His achievements earned him the title, "Father of the Constitution."

Another important contributor was Gouverneur Morris who organized and polished all the convention's resolutions and decisions. In essence, Morris was the "writer of the Constitution."

(Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, was unable to attend the convention because he had other important duties to perform for the new nation.)

In 1789, government under the new Constitution officially began. Later, on December 15, 1791, the first ten amendments to the Constitution were passed. They are better known as the Bill of Rights. The first amendment guaranteed freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and the right of the people

to peaceably assemble. Likewise, the other amendments guarantee the people other important rights.

Since 1787, when delegates first gathered to create the Constitution, the world has changed immensely. But, the Constitution has stood the test of time. It has proved to be a flexible document able to meet the many challenges of democracy.

Sources: The World Book Encyclopedia and The New Book of Knowledge

Creative Activity:

Ask each student to write a paragraph or two explaining why a democratic nation needs a constitution.

Word Game:

Unscramble the following words.

1. Deinpendenec
2. govrenemnt
3. frdeeom
4. amenmdents
5. delgetaes
6. Nocstittuion
7. 1bil
8. fedarel
9. demacrocy
10. comprimose

ANSWERS: 1. Independence 2. government 3. freedom 4. amendments 5. delegates 6. Constitution 7. bill 8. federal 9. democracy 10. compromise

P.T. Barnum - July 5

Born on July 5, 1810, in Bethel, Connecticut, Phineas Taylor Barnum remains at the top of the list, when it comes to listing famous circus showmen. From freak shows and side shows to the main attractions, P.T. Barnum knew what people wanted to see. He is responsible for bringing the dwarf Tom Thumb to the world's attention. Thanks to Barnum, America first saw Jumbo, the giant African elephant. Even today, people use the word, Jumbo, to describe things that are extremely large.

Barnum also had a reputation for fooling people. In fact, his reputation was so well known, that on one occasion, no one would believe that a real white elephant was really white.

Earlier in his career (1841), Barnum had opened Scudder's American Museum in New York City where he introduced freak shows and first showed Tom Thumb. The museum was a huge success. In fact, according to a popular P.T. Barnum story, paying customers were lingering in the museum for hours and hours. As a result, the place became so crowded that other people could not get in. Barnum, always clever, put a sign over an exit door that led out to the street. The customers curious to know what other interesting exhibit was behind the door, happily followed the sign out into the street. The sign read: TO THE EGRESS.

Besides having an uncanny ability to know what people wanted to see, Barnum also knew how to attract their attention. Barnum invented many flamboyant, attention-getting advertising and publicity techniques. His ability to promote his shows is as famous as the shows he was promoting. To this day, all kinds of American businesses have employed, with immense success, Barnum's clever promotional methods.

One of Barnum's greatest achievements was his circus. In 1871, Barnum organized a circus and called it "The Greatest Show on Earth." One of his partners, William Coup, suggested having the show travel on railroad cars instead of by the old wagon method.

This idea literally revolutionized the circus business.

In 1881, Barnum joined with rival James Bailey to form the Barnum & Bailey Circus. Bailey took the circus to Europe where it was a huge success.

After Barnum died in 1891 and Bailey in 1906, their circus was eventually bought by the rival Ringling Brother's Circus. In 1919, the Ringling Brothers combined the two circuses renaming it The Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus.

Phineas Taylor Barnum was also a politican who became mayor of Bridgeport in 1866.

Sources: The World Book Encyclopedia
Chamber's Biographical Dictionary, St. Martin's Press
10,000 Jokes, Toasts and Stories, ed. by Lewis and Faye Copeland, Doubleday & Co., Inc. N.Y.
Bartlett's Familiar Quotations

Creative Activity:

1. Discuss "Showmanship." What traits in a person make a good showman?
2. P.T. Barnum is believed to have once said that "there's a sucker born every minute." Do your students agree? What can a person do to avoid being made a fool of by other people?

Word Game:

Match a word from Column A with a word or phrase from Column B that is similar in meaning.

Column A	Column B
1. EGRESS	a. SUCKER
2. FOOL	b. LARGE CAT
3. LION	c. EXIT
4. FREAK	d. FUNNY-LOOKING CIRCUS PERFORMER
5. CLOWN	e. ODDITY OF NATURE
6. CIRCUS	f. A TRAVELING SHOW WITH ANIMALS, CLOWNS, ETC.
7. JUMBO	g. A VERY SMALL PERSON OR ANIMAL
8. DWARF	h. ANYTHING EXTREMELY LARGE
9. P.T. BARNUM	i. PHINEAS TAYLOR BARNUM
10. RIVAL	j. COMPETITOR

ANSWERS: 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-e, 5-d, 6-f, 7-h, 8-g, 9-i, 10-j

Creative Activity:

Ask each student to list his or her favorite attractions at the circus. Discuss why people are so fascinated by the circus.

WORD GAME:

Which things are a part of the circus?

1. Trapeze artists
2. History teachers
3. Clowns
4. Lions
5. Midgets
6. Auto mechanics
7. Fashion models
8. Dentists
9. Elephants
10. Lion tamer

ANSWERS: 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10

P. T. Barnum

THE CIRCUS

Want to see a daring trapeze artist fly through the air with the greatest of ease or ride a bicycle on the high wire? Want to see dancing horses and elephants? Want to see the lion tamer stick his head into the mouth of a wild lion? Then come to the circus. It's the "greatest show on earth!"

Actually, the circus is many shows rolled into one. You name it, you can see it at the circus: trained animals, silly clowns, agile acrobats and jugglers, trapeze artists, a menagerie of freak animals and people, snake charmers, strongmen, midgets, sword swallowers and fire-eaters, bearded ladies, and entertaining chimps. There's literally something for everybody at the circus.

The many circus attractions are usually presented under large tents; the largest is known as the Big Top. Under the Big Top appear the main attractions. For example: there's the brave lion tamer who enters a cage filled with lions, tigers, and other wild cats. He or she cracks a whip. The cats leap about on chairs and pedestals. They climb up stairs and jump through burning hoops. Often, they snarl defiantly at the lion tamer. The lion tamer may even put his head into the mouth of a lion or perform some other seemingly dangerous stunt. But the cats are well-trained and rarely are there any accidents.

Large circuses typically have 3 rings where 3 different shows take place simultaneously. Set up around the Big Top are all the side shows. Customers can walk from show to show. Later, customers can sit and watch the main events under the Big Top (or in a large theatre or auditorium). In between acts, crazy clowns keep the audience happily entertained.

When the circus comes to town, don't miss it. It's a rare treat many children and adults will surely enjoy.

Sources: The World Book Encyclopedia and The New Book of Knowledge

Elias Howe

Elias Howe was not the first person to invent the sewing machine. But it was his version of the machine, patented in 1846, that, eventually, received wide recognition and acceptance as a practical device for sewing.

Before Howe, an Englishman, Thomas Saint, had developed a sewing machine as early as 1790. But it received little attention. In the 1820's, a Frenchman, Barthelemy Thimonier, also built a useable sewing machine. But hand tailors and seamstresses opposed it. Again in 1832, an American, Walter Hunt, produced a practical sewing machine. However, he never applied for a patent.

Howe, on the other hand, while still a young apprentice to a scientific, instrument-maker in Cambridge, Massachusetts, overheard his employer arguing that the person who invented a workable sewing machine would make a fortune. Howe was spurred into action and was soon busy at work designing his own sewing machine.

By 1845, Howe had developed a machine that could sew 250 stitches a minute, which is five times faster than any human being could sew. He was granted a patent for his incredible new machine on September 10, 1846.

Nevertheless, as good as his machine was, Howe could find few if any buyers for it. He soon realized that for his sewing machine to gain wide acceptance in the marketplace, he would have to overcome the fierce resistance from tailors and seamstresses who feared for their jobs.

Howe went to England to sell British rights to his machine. While he was overseas, businessmen in America had successfully begun to manufacture and sell sewing machines. Howe, who held a patent, returned to America in 1849 and proceeded to sue for royalty money. After five hard years, Howe won the right to collect royalties on all machines manufactured. He soon made his fortune.

In 1865, Howe established his own sewing machine company, the Howe Machine Company, in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Howe was born on July 9, 1819, in Spencer, Massachusetts. He died on October 3, 1867, in Brooklyn, New York.

Sources: The World Book Encyclopedia and The New Book of Knowledge

Creative Activity:

Ask each student to create an imaginary "invention". How would it work? What would it do? Would people like it?

Word Game:

Fill in the blanks -

Elias Howe wasn't the first person to (1)_____ the (2)_____ machine. His machine could (3)_____ 250 (4)_____ per minute. This was (5)_____ times faster than any human could sew. Tailors and (6)_____ didn't want to accept the sewing machine because they feared for their (7)_____. In 1865, Howe started the Howe (8)_____ Company in the Connecticut city of (9)_____. Because Howe held a patent for his machine, other businessmen had to pay him (10)_____ money for every sewing machine they sold.

ANSWERS: 1. invent 2. sewing 3. sew 4. stitches 5. five 6. seamstresses
7. jobs 8. Machine 9. Bridgeport 10. royalty

John Quincy Adams

John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States (1825-1829), was the son of John Adams, our nation's second President. Born on July 11, 1767, in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, young Adams began his education at an early age. Because his father was then a diplomat, young Adams received a good measure of his early education in Europe's finest schools. He also spent a great deal of his time in the presence of well-educated men and women. So, by the time Adams returned to America, in 1785, he was already well-educated and worldly. Indeed, his early schooling allowed him to enter Harvard College as a junior and to graduate in 1787.

Adams studied law for three years and started his own practice in 1790. But he soon took an interest in politics and went on to hold many public offices. He served as a diplomat; as a U.S. Senator; and as a Secretary of State during President Monroe's administration. Adams played a leading role in the writing of the Monroe Doctrine. Some experts have alleged that Adams was the true author of the "Doctrine."

Finally, in the Presidential election of 1824, the House of Representatives elected him to the Presidency. (Note: The House had to choose the President because no candidate had won a majority of electoral votes.) One of his opponents in the election for President, Andrew Jackson, believed that Adams had made a "corrupt bargain" with another candidate to win the election. History proves no "corrupt bargain" was made. However, Jackson was an enemy to the end. And, in the next election, Jackson defeated Adams to become the next President of the United States.

John Quincy Adams died on February 23, 1848.

Sources: The World Book Encyclopedia
The Hammond Almanac 1983
Chamber's Biographical Dictionary

Creative Activity:

Ask each student to imagine what it would be like to be the President of the United States. Write a short essay about it.

Word Game

Unscramble the following words:

1. SDAAM 2. NQUICY 3. EIPRESDNT 4. ELECIOTN 5. HFATER 6. ALW
7. CSHOOL 8. OEURPE 9. RAHVARD 10. LCOLEGE

ANSWERS: 1. ADAMS 2. QUINCY 3. PRESIDENT 4. ELECTION 5. FATHER 6. LAW
7. SCHOOL 8. EUROPE 9. HARVARD 10. COLLEGE

Pages 1-15 were prepared by
Ron Weissman, Curriculum Specialist

Luis Muñoz Rivera

Luis Muñoz Rivera was born on July 17, 1859, in Barranquitas, Puerto Rico. His parents were Luis Muñoz Barrios and Monserrate Rivera.

He was a brilliant child who later became a patriot, poet, journalist, and politician. Most of his education was provided by private teachers paid for by his well-to-do father who was a wealthy landowner and former mayor of the town.

As a boy, Luis taught himself to read French. His favorite presents were books. He dreamed of being a poet and politician.

One day his father showed him a patriotic poem called, "Adelante" (Forward!). "There," said his father. "There is a fine poem. Now, if you could write like that, then maybe you could think about being a poet." Muñoz Rivera smiled. He had written the poem and sent it to the newspaper under another name. He wrote:

I am going to the rough and unknown places;
At the end, arriving with broken wings,
But, at the end, I know I will arrive.

Muñoz's political involvement started when he was fourteen years old. One night soldiers rapped heavily on the front door. When his father opened the door, the soldiers told him, "Your son organized a meeting and has been speaking against the government. We have come to take him to jail." His father said, "Wait a moment, I will get my hat and cane." The soldier answered, "Not you! We want the boy." "My son is only fourteen years old," Don Luis told them. "I am his father and I am responsible for his actions. You will take me." The soldiers did not know what to do. Don Luis was a former mayor, a landowner, and businessman. They returned to headquarters for further instructions and never came back.

Many years later, when he was again on trial, the judge asked Muñoz if he had ever been arrested before. "Forty-two times, Your Honor," Muñoz Rivera said proudly, "and always for the same crime - patriotism."

Muñoz wanted Puerto Rico to decide on its own autonomy. As a politician, he was able to convince Praxedes Mateo Sagasta that if he became Premier of Spain, his government could give the island autonomy. At a time of bloody revolution in Cuba, Spain wanted to keep her other colonies quiet. Sagasta asked him what was a good reason to get his support. "I shall go home by way of New York," Muñoz promised, which was a promise of more revolution. Sagasta was convinced that Muñoz could carry out his promise.

When Sagasta became Premier of Spain on November 25, 1897, he kept his promise and granted Puerto Rico its autonomy.

On July 25, 1898, just seven days after Puerto Rico's first freely elected government had come into existence, the United States invaded the island. The Americans took over the government and proclaimed military law. Puerto Rico's freedom was gone.

Muñoz's work was to begin again. In April 1900, the United States Congress passed the Foraker Act, a law which allowed Puerto Rico free trade with the United States, freedom from United States taxes, ended the military government and made the dollar, instead of the peso, the official currency.

The law also provided for a civilian governor appointed by the President of the United States. The islanders could elect their own House of Representatives but the Governor would also appoint an Executive Council which could kill anything the House did. Washington or the Governor would also appoint all judges and department heads. Finally, the Act left the people with no citizenship at all. They were no longer citizens of Spain and not yet citizens of the United States. They were just the people of Puerto Rico.

In 1910, Muñoz was chosen to be Resident Commissioner in Washington. The Commissioner was Puerto Rico's representative in the United States. He was permitted to sit in the United States House of Representatives and to speak there, but he could not vote.

Don Luis knew he could not speak to Congress in Spanish. At the age of 51, living alone in the Willard Hotel, he decided to teach himself English. It was the loneliest year of his life.

As his ability with the language grew, he talked more and more to Congressmen, seeking their support, explaining Puerto Rico's problems. They learned to respect him for his honesty and his command of facts.

Congressman William A. Jones of Virginia, a friend, introduced a bill to improve Puerto Rico's condition. As the bill was finally shaped, it replaced the Executive Council with an elected Senate. It gave the vote to every adult male. It gave Puerto Ricans United States Citizenship and a Bill of Rights, a promise that certain freedoms could not be taken away from anyone. The Governor, the judges of the Supreme Court and some department heads, would still be appointed from Washington. The Governor could still kill acts of the legislature, but the legislature could appeal over his head to the President.

When the bill came to a final vote in the House, Muñoz Rivera delivered his speech of support on May 15, 1916. Muñoz remained in Washington a few more months to make sure the Senate would also pass the bill.

Tired and sick, he went home, in September, to his beloved mountains of Barranquitas. Inside his body cancer was at work. On November 15, 1916, he went to his rest.

On March 2, 1917, the Jones Bill became law. Twice in nineteen years, one man had achieved a form of autonomy for the island of Puerto Rico.

MATCH THE CORRECT MEANING

1.	autonomy	a.	It gave Puerto Ricans United States Citizenship and a Bill of Rights.
2.	Foraker Act	b.	A writer or editor for a news medium.
3.	Jones Law	c.	One who writes poetry.
4.	journalist	d.	A person engaged in the business of government or party politics.
5.	mayor	e.	The right of self-government.
6.	patriot	f.	Activity to overthrow a government or ruler.
7.	poet	g.	Extremely affluent.
8.	politician	h.	Allowed Puerto Rico free trade with the United States, freedom of U.S. taxes, made the dollar official currency.
9.	revolution	i.	The elected or appointed chief executive of a city or town.
10.	wealthy	j.	One who loves his country and zealously supports its authority.

Sources: Heroes of Puerto Rico
By Jay Nelson Tuck and Norma Coolen Vergara

ANSWERS: 1-e, 2-h, 3-a, 4-b, 5-i, 6-j, 7-c, 8-d, 9-f, 10-g

The Patron Saint Festivals

The Patron Saint Festivals are celebrated in almost every town of Puerto Rico. Big cities, large towns and small towns, celebrate their festival constantly trying to outdo the neighboring towns.

The origins of the festivals are rooted in the Spanish Culture. At the beginning, the celebrations were strictly religious. As the people became more involved in the festival, it lost some of its religious flavor with the addition of gambling, dancing, drinking, and a beauty pageant.

During the 1800's, the Spanish time, the celebration of the festivals had bullfights, horse races, dances, fireworks, and religious and civic activities.

Today, the Catholic priests in the towns participate in the planning of the celebration, since some of the activities are church related. During the festival, the streets of the town or city are decorated with lights, especially those closer to the plaza. Small kiosks are decorated and seasonal foods and drinks are sold. The merry-go-round, the ferris wheel, the flying chair and other rides add to the joyful celebration for the children.

In the evening, well-known artists and amateurs present their talents to the people. Good amateurs may receive prizes for their performance.

A queen is chosen for the festival. Usually, civic organizations sponsor candidates and the contest is part of their fund raising activity. The queen of the festival officiates in many of the civic activities of the year. She also participates in the coronation of the following year's queen.

One day of the festival is dedicated to those that have moved away. The day is called "Day of the Absent Citizens." A caravan of people wait at the entrance of the city or town to accompany the returning citizens.

Those returning are received with music, dancing, traditional food, such as roast pork, pasteles, etc., drinks and desserts. A curious fact is that if you count those attending the event, there are more of the present residents than returnees.

Activities:

1. Prepare a festival in school as a classroom or school project involving the parents.
2. Have a poem writing contest about the festival.
3. Present a special program of music and dance by the students with prizes for the best performance.
4. Have a food tasting contest.
5. Choose a king and queen for the festival.
6. Prepare games for a contest with prizes.

Game:

Some words are made up of two words. Find the missing half. Use a word from list A and complete with a word from list B.

A.	1-age	6-fire	11-name
	2-butter	7-heart	12-pole
	3-class	8-kid	13-sun
	4-day	9-light	14-tea
	5-ear	10-man	15-water

B.	(Missing Halves)		
	a-fly	f-room	k-mark
	b-house	g-hood	l-set
	c-less	h-cat	m-dream
	d-break	i-sake	n-ache
	e-nap	j-spoon	o-man

ANSWERS: 1-c, 2-a, 3-f, 4-m, 5-n, 6-o, 7-d, 8-e, 9-b, 10-g, 11-i, 12-h, 13-l, 14-j, 15-k

Homonym Game Contest

Homonyms are words that sound the same and are spelled almost the same. Match them by drawing a line from Column A to Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. ale	a. I
2. bare	b. tail
3. beat	c. son
4. brake	d. ail
5. eye	e. real
6. feet	f. see
7. hare	g. two
8. heal	h. break
9. hour	i. beet
10. pear	j. our
11. peel	k. pare
12. reel	l. hair
13. sea	m. peal
14. sun	n. bear
15. tale	o. feat
16. to	p. heel

ANSWERS: 1-d, 2-n, 3-i, 4-h, 5-a, 6-o, 7-l, 8-p, 9-j, 10-k, 11-m, 12-e, 13-f, 14-c, 15-b, 16-g

The Patron Saint Festivals are celebrated in almost all towns of Puerto Rico. The celebration usually lasts one week and the people have the opportunity to be involved in many church and fun related activities.

DATE	PATRON SAINT	TOWN
January 6	Three King's Day	Aguas Buenas
January 9	The Holy Family (Jesus, Mary and Joseph)	Corozal
January 17	Saint Anthony Abad	Añasco
January 20	Saint Sebastian	San Sebastian
February 2	Candlemas Day	Guayama, Lajas, Manatí, Mayagüez
February3	Saint Blas and Candlemas	Coamo
March 17	Saint Patrick (On July 25, St. James the Apostle)	Loiza Aldea
March 19	Saint Joseph	Ciales, Gurabo, Luquillo, Peñuelas, Lares
March 31	Saint Benito	Patillas
April 29	Saint Peter the Martyr	Guaynabo
May 1	Saint Phillip the Apostle	Arecibo
May 3	Holy Cross	Bayamón, Trujillo Alto
May 15	Saint Isidro	Maunabo, Sabana Grande
May 15	Saint Isidro Labrador	Sabana Grande
May 30	Saint Ferdinand	Carolina, Toa Alta
June 13	Saint Anthony Padua	Barranquitas, Ceiba, Dorado Guayama, Isabela
June 24	Saint John the Baptist	Maricao, Orocovis, San Juan
June 30	Saint Peter the Apostle	Toa Baja

DATE	PATRON SAINT	TOWN
July 16	Virgin Del Carmen	Arroyo, Barceloneta, Cataño, Cidra, Culebra, Hatillo, Morovis, Rio Grande, Villalba, Vieques
July 25	Saint James the Apostle	Aibonito, Fajardo, Guanica, Loiza Aldea, Santa Isabel
July 31	Saint Germain	San Germán
August 6	Christ of Good Health	Comerio
August 10	Saint Lawrence	San Lorenzo
August 15	Our Lady of Assumption	Cayey
August 21	Saint Joachim and Saint Anne	Adjuntas
August 30	Saint Rose of Lima	Rincón
August 31	Saint Raymond Nonato	Juana Diaz
September 8	Our Lady of Monserrat	Hormigueros, Moca, Jayuya, Salinas
September 29	Saint Michael the Archangel	Utuado, Cabo Rojo, Naranjito
October 2	Custodial Angels	Yabucoa
October 4	Saint Francis of Asis	Aguada
October 7	Our Lady of the Rosary	Naguabo, Vega Baja, Yauco
October 12	Virgin of the Pillar	Canovanas, Rio Piedras
October 24	Saint Ralph the Archangel	Quebradillas
November 4	Saint Charles Borromeo	Aguadilla
December 8	Immaculate Conception	Guayanilla, Humacao, Juncos, Las Marias, Las Piedras Vega Alta Vieques
December 12	Our Lady of Guadalupe	Ponce
(No Celebration)	Sweet Name of Jesus	Caguas

Simón Bolivar

Simón Bolivar was born July 24, 1783, in Caracas, Venezuela. His parents died when he was a small child, leaving him a large fortune. Simón traveled all over Europe as a young man. In his travels, he met and married a young Spanish noble woman.

The young couple settled in Caracas and during that same year, his wife died. Full of sadness, he returned to Europe and visited Rome, where he promised to return to Venezuela and set it free.

When he returned to Venezuela, he joined a group of patriots who set Caracas free from Spain, in 1810. Simón tried to get support from England, but all he got from them was a promise of neutrality. Caracas was retaken by the Spaniards.

In 1813, he recaptured Caracas after Francisco de Miranda surrendered. The Spaniards forced him to retreat to New Granada (Columbia) which was also at war with Spain. After several defeats, he was forced to flee to Jamaica.

Bolivar returned in 1816, capturing Agostura (today known as Bolivar City). Simón became the liberator when he obtained the independence of Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.

Besides "the liberator", some countries called him the George Washington of South America. The country of Bolivia was named in his honor. Before this it was Peruvian territory.

Bolivar's goal was to create a union of South American Countries that would establish close ties and good relations with the United States and against Spain.

One by one, the nations started to leave the Columbian Union. By 1828, Bolivar's government was limited only to Columbia. Some people even tried to assassinate him in Bogota. He resigned the presidency in 1830 and died shortly afterwards. To this day, the national currency of Venezuela is the Bolivar, in honor of Simón.

Currency of the Americas

Match the currency to the country:

1. Venezuela	a. the Quetzal
2. Brazil	b. the Lempira
3. United States	c. the Colón
4. Mexico	d. the Bolívar
5. Guatemala	e. the Balboa
6. El Salvador	f. the Sucre
7. Honduras	g. the Sol
8. Nicaragua	h. the Cruceiro
9. Panama	i. the Escudo
10. Haiti	j. the Guarani
11. Ecuador	k. the Dollar
12. Peru	l. the Gourde
13. Chile	m. the Peso
14. Paraguay	n. the Córdova

ANSWERS: 1-d, 2-h, 3-k, 4-m, 5-a, 6-c, 7-b, 8-n, 9-e, 10-l, 11-f, 12-g, 13-i, 14-j

The Constitution of the Commonwealth
of Puerto Rico Day - July 25

On July 25th, the people of the island of Puerto Rico celebrate the day of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Since 1952, the citizens on the island celebrate the creation of its charter.

Our Constitution is the base of our governmental institutions. The sovereignty is in the hands of the people. The writers of our Constitution and the people that voted to make it the law of the land, declared that only a democratic government could serve the needs of the people of Puerto Rico.

The Constitution recognizes the right of the people to determine and finalize their political life. It was the first time that the people of Puerto Rico decided, through their own initiative, deliberation, and action, the law that organizes, rules, limits, and determines their form of government.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was approved by more than 80% of the registered voters that participated in the election.

The days from September 17, 1951, to February 6, 1952, were of great importance to the people of Puerto Rico. For the first time in the last century, they democratically elected the delegates that were to start writing and finishing their own constitution.

The preamble is a declaration of the principles and factors that determine the life of the people of Puerto Rico. The first article establishes the basis for the creation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The second article is the Bill of Rights that protects the freedom, security, and aspirations of all Puerto Ricans. Equality is established for all without discrimination because of race, religion, or economic conditions.

The Constitution also establishes the three separate branches of government: legislature, executive, and judicial, all of which are subordinate to the will of the people.

Translated by Leonor Toro
Escuela Vol. XXIV No.1

Constitution

The word constitution has twelve letters. Each different letter has a number. Find the words by substituting a letter for each number.

C	O	N	S	T	I	T	U	T	I	O	N
1	2	3	4	5	6	5	7	5	6	2	3

1. 4 7 6 5
2. 3 2 5 6 2 3
3. 1 2 7 3 5
4. 4 5 6 3 5
5. 4 5 2 7 5
6. 4 3 2 7 5
7. 4 2 2 5
8. 4 1 2 7 5
9. 1 7 5
10. 4 2 2 3

ANSWERS: 1. suit 2. notion 3. count 4. stint 5. stout 6. snout
7. soot 8. scout 9. cut 10. soon

The Festival of Loiza

The city of Loiza is a small town in the north of Puerto Rico. The patron saint of the city is Saint James the Apostle. Every year, the town celebrates a special festival that attracts people from all over the island. The festival is one of Puerto Rico's most beautiful cultural traditions.

There is a Saint James for men, one for women, and Little Saint James for children. The feast is celebrated with processions, ecclesiastical rites, little devils, and a great variety of masks. The celebration is a conciliation of African-Hispanic and Christian traditions, mixing both, without either losing their basic appeal.

From an artistic point of view, there is a great variety of creative and colorful masks and disguises. The masks in the parade are of four basic styles:

The "Caballeros"

Those who take upon themselves to be the "caballeros" of the festival must consider cost. The costume calls for certain important arrangements. For example: the fabric to be used in the making of both the jacket and pants, must be of good lustrous quality, so that it can depict the excellent economic condition of the knights living in those historic times.

Over his jacket the "caballero" will wear a decorated cape, along with this, he will also wear a decorated hat. His mask is made of metallic wire over which they paint the serious, calculating features of the Spanish Knight of yesterday.

The "Locas"

One of the characters of the Loiza festival is the "loca." The "locas" are men dressed as women in colorful costumes. As they walk, they make gestures as if they were sweeping and cleaning the streets. Later, they ask to be paid for their services. The "locas" also dance with the "viejos", who are the festival's musicians.

The "Viejos"

In addition to the "caballero" and the "vejigante," the festival welcomes a group of characters called "viejos." These characters dress up in laughable ragged-torn clothes. The masks they use are made of cardboard, although in some instances, some can be found which are made of coconuts. If a coconut-made mask is used, it will appear without horns to differenciate it from that of the "vejigante." The "viejos" are the festival's joyful musicians. They enliven it with the musical groups they form.

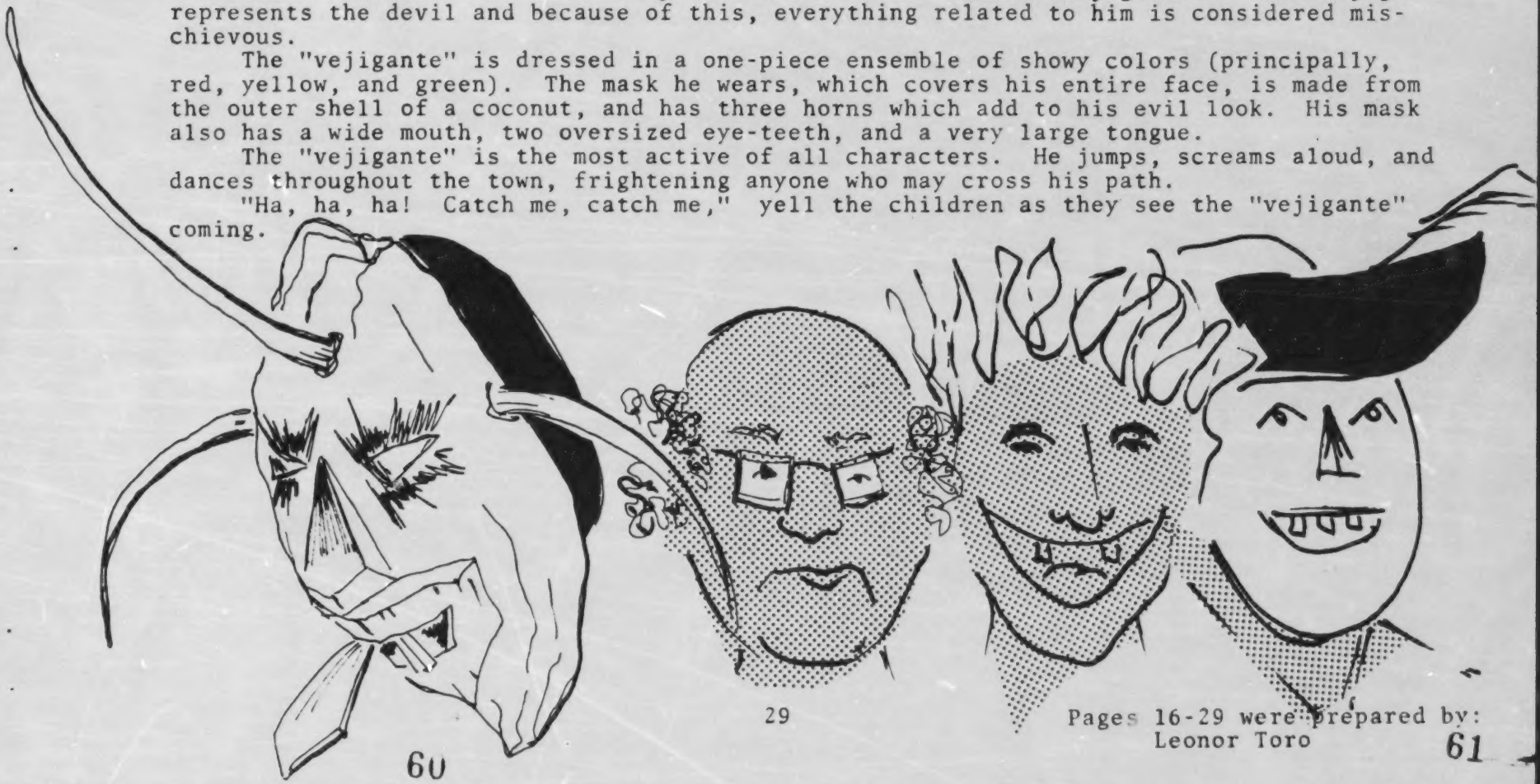
The "Vejigante"

One of the festival's most impressive characters is the "vejigante." The "vejigante" represents the devil and because of this, everything related to him is considered mischievous.

The "vejigante" is dressed in a one-piece ensemble of showy colors (principally, red, yellow, and green). The mask he wears, which covers his entire face, is made from the outer shell of a coconut, and has three horns which add to his evil look. His mask also has a wide mouth, two oversized eye-teeth, and a very large tongue.

The "vejigante" is the most active of all characters. He jumps, screams aloud, and dances throughout the town, frightening anyone who may cross his path.

"Ha, ha, ha! Catch me, catch me," yell the children as they see the "vejigante" coming.



Pages 16-29 were prepared by:
Leonor Toro

HISTORY OF CLASSIC SOUL FOODS

PORK. Hernando DeSoto brought the first hog to America. The hog best symbolizes SOUL FOOD. Almost every part is edible. The plantation owners preferred the ham cuts, chops and bacon. The slaves were left with the entrails (chitterlings), the snout and jowls, stomach lining (maws), the neck and feet. Chitterlings or chitlins have become a delicacy among blacks, and are served during the Christmas holidays by most blacks.

BLACKEYE PEAS. The history of blackeye peas is most interesting. Events in their history demonstrate the soaring spirit of the slaves as a unique force. Blackeye peas came from Africa aboard slave ships. With little or no food to eat, the slaves were repelled by the blackeye peas fed to them by the ship's master. To force the slaves to open their mouths, hot irons were put under their chins. Instead of eating the peas, the slaves stuck them under the tongue. When meal time was over, they stowed the blackeye peas with their belongings. On arriving in America, the women aboard the ship planted them. Today, they are a widely used soul food. Cooking blackeye peas on New Year's Eve symbolizes good luck.

COLLARD GREENS. Collard greens were taken to England by the Romans. Later they were brought to America. Slaves symbolized cooked collard greens with money - green backs. The slaves prepared them on holidays with the hope they would bring good luck. Today, the same superstitions exist - eating collard greens on New Year's Eve will bring good luck and money all the year.

CORN OR MAIZE. Corn was discovered growing wild by the Indians long before 1492. It was used at every meal in early America. The Indians taught the white man how to grow and cook corn.

The cornpone originated with the Indians, consisting of corn flour mixed with water, pounded flat on a wooden platter, covered with hot ashes and cooked. Hoe cakes were cornpones cooked on the back of a hoe (tool).

Hominy is the hulled corn soaked in a weak lye solution, washed, and boiled until tender.

Grits are hominy, dried and finely ground, boiled in a large amount of water until thick, for about twenty minutes, usually eaten with butter or gravy.

YAMS. Yams were brought from Africa aboard slave ships. Yams are grown abundantly in the Southern States. Yams are preferably prepared in the following ways: baked in skins, candied, and in sweet potato pie. Sweet potato pie is a must for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

OKRA. Okra is a green vegetable which was brought in via slave trade. The African name is gombo. Okra is used in stews, gumbos, fried in cornmeal, and boiled.

WATERMELON. Thousands of years ago, watermelons were grown in the Nile Valley. In Central Africa, they grew wild. The Egyptians used them to make roasted seeds. Today, watermelons are grown, principally, in the Southern States.

PEANUTS. Peanuts are often referred to as "goobers". They are ground nuts brought to America via slave trade. Today, they remain a staple food in most parts of Africa.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF SOUL FOOD

Animal proteins such as neck bones, spare ribs, pigs feet, ham hocks cooked with vegetable proteins, such as dried peas and dried beans, enable many black families with limited resources to incorporate essential proteins in their diet. Organ meats "Offal" are higher in iron and B Vitamins than regular meats.

Blackeye peas, dried beans and peanuts are excellent sources of vegetable protein, as well as contributing iron and Vitamin B.

Collard and other greens are rich in Vitamin A, Vitamin C, iron and calcium. Yams and sweet potatoes also provide sources of Vitamin A and C.

Corn is eaten often in a variety of forms, from fresh corn on the cob to corn grits and hominy. This popular vegetable provides worthwhile amounts of Vitamin A and some of the B Vitamins. When both corn and peas are used in combination or at the same meal, they compliment each other. The amino acids contained in corn, when supplemented by those found in peas or beans, make a combination that provides essential amino acids.

Milk and dairy products were lacking in the original list of soul foods. Today, they are recommended as essential sources of calcium. Because of their popularity and availability, they easily compliment true soul foods. Among those frequently included are: ice cream, whole milk (referred to as sweet milk), and sour milk (as buttermilk); cheese and milk are used in baked macaroni.

• This information was gathered from Cooperative Extension Service College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, The University of Connecticut, Storrs.

BE YOUR OWN ICE CREAM MAN -

COCONUT ICE:

Mix together 1 cup non-fat dry milk, 2 tablespoons sugar, and 2 cups water. Add 1/2 cup shredded coconut - also 1 teaspoon vanilla, if you wish.

OTHER IDEA: For pincapple ice, use 1 cup shredded canned pineapple in place of dry shredded coconut.

SOUL FOOD OLD FASHIONED SWEET POTATO PIE

3 eggs
1/2 cup white sugar
1/4 cup melted butter
1/2 tsp. salt
1/3 cup milk
1 tsp. cinnamon
1 tsp. nutmeg
1 1/2 cups cooked, mashed sweet potatoes
2 Tbsp. lemon juice
1 tsp. vanilla

Beat eggs and sugar. Add melted butter, salt, milk, and spices. Blend with potatoes and lemon juice. Pour into unbaked pie shell and bake in hot oven, 425° for ten minutes. Reduce heat. Continue to bake 40 minutes longer. Serve plain or with Whipped Cream.

68

MAKE YOUR OWN ICE CREAM SANDWICHES

Spread softened ice cream over graham cracker. Top with another graham cracker to make a sandwich. Freeze until firm.

OTHER IDEA: Use large molasses, oatmeal, or sugar cookies in place of graham crackers.

JAZZY JUICES

Try one or more of these juice combinations for vitamin rich and tasty drinks. Experiment with your own new combinations.

1. 1/2 cup cranberry juice + 1/2 cup V-8 juice.
2. 1/2 cup apricot nectar + 1/2 cup unsweetened grapefruit juice. (You can substitute guava, papaya or mango juice.)
3. Warm tomato juice sprinkled with cinnamon.
4. Warm vegetable juice (V-8) with a bay leaf added.
5. 1/2 cup tomato juice + 1/2 cup apple (or pineapple) juice.
6. Cold tomato juice with dash of lemon juice + worcestershire sauce.
7. Warm pineapple juice sprinkled with ground cloves
8. 1/2 cup unsweetened grapefruit juice + 1/2 cup apple juice.
9. 1/2 cup unsweetened grapefruit juice + 1/2 cup cranberry juice.
10. 1/2 cup orange juice + 1/2 cup apple juice.

69

Fruit-sicles

Add 2/3 cup non-fat dry milk to 2/3 cup cold water. Beat with eggbeater or mixer until soft peaks form.

Add slowly 1 can frozen punch concentrate. Stir in 1 cup cold water.

Pour into ice cube trays. Freeze until firm. To serve, cut in twelve pieces

OTHER IDEAS: Put 12 sticks in each tray to make fruit-sickles, if you wish. Use other frozen fruit concentrates for variety.

Crush 1 cup of canned peaches and add to 1 cup non-fat dry milk, 1 cup peach syrup and 1/2 cup water. Mix well to blend. Pour into ice cube tray and freeze until firm.

PEACHY FREEZIE

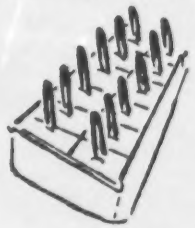
OTHER IDEA: For a Fruity Freeze, use 1 cup crushed fruit cocktail in place of peaches.

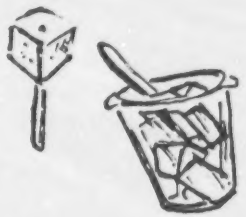
Tips for easy serving

For handle, insert a wooden stick or plastic spoon into partly frozen "pop."
Press a square piece of aluminum foil or wax paper down to cover.
TO SERVE: Press hard on bottom of cup to release "pop."
FROZEN COOLERS - Try freezing your favorite "summer coolers" in ice cube trays, plastic molds or paper cups.

Combine 4 cups crushed watermelon with about 1/2 cup sugar. Pour into ice cube trays, freeze until firm.

Serve cubes on stick for refresher or in glass for dessert.





RECIPES

The following recipes are taken from "The Way Mama Cooked It". This booklet is available by sending 50¢ for handling to: Reynolds Cookbook Offer, Reynolds Metal Co., Richmond, Virginia 23261.

SOUTHERN SPARERIBS

1 cup tomato juice
1/2 cup chopped onions
1/2 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1 teaspoon dry mustard
1/2 cup vinegar
1 Tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
1/4 cup vegetable oil
6 pounds pork ribs in 2 pieces

Combine all ingredients, except ribs, in medium-size mixing bowl. Place ribs in large (17 x 12 x 2½ in.) roasting pan; pour sauce over ribs. Cover with Heavy Duty Reynolds Wrap and marinate in refrigerator 3 hours. Preheat oven to 350°F. Bake, covered, 55 minutes. Remove foil; turn ribs over. Bake, uncovered, 55 minutes, basting every 15 minutes. To serve, cut into 2 to 3 rib sections.

Makes: 6 servings

PIGS FEET FIESTA

8 to 10 pigs feet
1/2 cup chopped onions
1/3 cup sliced celery
1 small green pepper, sliced
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon seasoning salt
1 teaspoon crushed red pepper (optional)
1 cup vinegar
4 cups water
1 can (15 oz.) tomato sauce

Place pigs feet, onion, celery, green pepper, seasonings and vinegar in 8-quart saucepot. Add 4 cups water or enough to cover pigs feet. Bring to a boil; reduce to medium heat. Cover. Cook 3 hours or until pork is tender and meat starts to pull away from the bone. Stir in tomato sauce; simmer 15 minutes. Serve immediately as pigs feet cool quickly.

Makes: 4 to 6 servings

CHARLESTON HOP'N JOHN

2 medium smoked ham hocks
8 cups water
2 medium onions, chopped
1 stalk celery, diced (optional)
1 1/2 teaspoons salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
2 cups dried black-eyed peas or cow peas, rinsed
1 1/2 cups regular rice

Place ham hocks in 5-quart saucepot. Add 8 cups water or enough to cover hocks. Cover Bring to a boil; reduce to low heat; simmer 1½ hours. Remove bones, leaving meat in saucepot. Add onions, celery, salt, pepper and peas; stir well. Simmer slowly about 45 minutes or until peas are tender and liquid level is low. Stir rice into peas. Cover and simmer 20 to 30 minutes or until all liquid is absorbed. Stir with fork to fluff.

Makes: 8 servings.

MACARONI & CHEESE

1 package (8 oz.) macaroni, cooked, drained
2 cups (8 oz.) grated Cheddar cheese, divided
2 Tablespoons chopped onion, divided (optional)
1 egg, beaten
2 cups evaporated milk
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon paprika
2 Tablespoons butter or margarine

Preheat oven to 350°F. Grease a 2-quart casserole dish. Layer half of cooked macaroni in bottom of casserole. Top with half cheese and half onion. Repeat layers. Combine egg, milk and salt in small mixing bowl; pour over macaroni. Sprinkle with paprika; dot with butter. Bake 40 minutes. Let set 10 minutes before serving.

Makes: 6 to 8 servings

MAMA'S SOUTHERN POTATO SALAD

5 medium potatoes
6 hard-cooked eggs, cooled and peeled
1 Tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
1/2 cup chopped sweet pickles
1/4 cup chopped onion
1 cup mayonnaise
Paprika

Cook potatoes in salted water until fork tender. Refrigerate until cool; peel. Chop potatoes and 5 eggs; reserve 1 egg for garnish. Combine all ingredients in large bowl, except reserved egg and paprika. Quarter or slice reserved egg; garnish top of salad. Sprinkle with paprika.

Makes: 7 servings

GREENS WITH PORK HOCKS

2 smoked pork hocks
6 cups water
3 pounds collard greens
1 teaspoon salt
Pinch sugar
8 small white potatoes, peeled

Place pork hocks in 6-quart saucepot. Add 6 cups water or enough to cover. Cover pot. Bring to a boil; reduce to low heat; simmer 1½ hours. Break off stems of collard greens. Wash leaves thoroughly. Slice large leaves into bite-size pieces by rolling several leaves together and slicing in ½-inch strips. (If greens are bitter, place 6 cups water in separate saucepot; bring to a boil. Add greens and boil 5 minutes; drain.) Add parboiled or fresh greens, salt, sugar and potatoes to pork hocks. Cook 25 to 30 minutes or until done. Cut pork into 1-inch pieces. To serve, combine pork pieces with greens and top with potatoes.

Makes: 10 to 12 servings

71

75

CHITTERLINGS "CHITLINS"

10 pounds pork chitterlings
1 large onion
2 Tablespoons salt
2 teaspoons crushed red pepper
1 pound pork hog maw (optional)
3 quarts water

How To Clean and Prepare Chitterlings

- Clean chitterlings thoroughly, turning each piece inside out. With sharp paring knife, pull off fat under lukewarm running water. Place cleaned chitterlings, whole peeled onion, salt, crushed red pepper and hog maw in 8-quart saucepot. Add water; bring to a brisk boil; reduce to low heat. Cover and simmer 3 hours or until chitterlings are fork tender
- Drain chitterlings using a colander. Cut chitterlings and hog maw into 1-inch pieces. Either follow Batter-fried variation below or place chitterlings and hog maw in large fry pan. Simmer over low heat until all water is absorbed, stirring occasionally. Serve hot with potato salad and collard greens.

Variation:

Batter-fried citterlings: In small mixing bowl, combine 1½ cups cornmeal, 2 beaten eggs, 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoon salt and ½ teaspoon pepper. Stir until smooth. Dip chitterling pieces in batter to coat lightly. In large skillet, heat ½ cup vegetable shortening or oil. Fry chitterlings, a few at a time, until lightly browned. Remove with slotted spoon and keep warm until ready to serve

Makes: 6 servings

SOUTHERN FRIED CHICKEN

2 to 3 pound fryer, cut up
2 teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon pepper
1 cup flour
1/2 cup lard or shortening
2 Tablespoons butter or margarine

Season chicken pieces with salt and pepper. Place flour in brown paper bag; add chicken. Twist top of bag to seal and shake until chicken is well-coated. Heat lard and butter in large fry pan with cover. Add chicken, skin side down, and brown quickly on all sides. Reduce to low heat; cover and cook 35 to 45 minutes turning chicken once. Remove from pan; drain on paper towels. To make pan gravy, pour off fat leaving 3 Tablespoons in pan. Add 2 Tablespoons flour; stir until flour browns. Stir in 1½ cups water. Cook, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Add ½ teaspoon salt and 1/8 teaspoon pepper. Serve over rice.

Makes: 4 to 6 servings

Pages 30-37 were prepared by:
Lottie Miles, Curriculum Specialist
Bridgeport Board of Education

Wheeee

Disneyland in Anaheim, California, the first major amusement park in the United States, grew out of Walt Disney's dream to build a fantasyland where Mickey Mouse, Cinderella, Dumbo, Tinkerbell, and a host of cartoon and fairy tale characters would come to life - actually bigger than life - to meet their eager fans face to face. Disneyland, as many of the parks that were to follow, developed around a particular theme. Today there is: Mainstreet, Tomorrowland, Fantasyland, Frontierland, New Orleans Square, Adventureland, and Bear Country. Visitors may get a peaceful overview of the premises by taking an old fashioned train or a sleek, modern monorail. Inside, however, for the more daring await three different roller coaster rides: "Space Mountain," "Big Thunder Mountain Railroad," and "The Matterhorn."

Disney World, an east coast cousin of the original model founded in Florida, offers the same basic features and themes. There are at least four major amusement parks in each region of the country and each has at least one roller coaster ride.

Amusement Parks are listed below.

Southeast	Northeast
Busch Gardens · Tampa, Florida	Great Adventure · Jackson, New Jersey
Carowinds · Charlotte, North Carolina	Riverside Park · Agawam, Massachusetts
Ringling Brothers · Barnum City, Florida	Crystal Beach · Ontario, Canada
Disney World · Lake Buena Vista, Florida	Kennywood Park · West Mifflin, Pennsylvania
West	**Midwest**
Astroworld · Houston, Texas	Kings Island · Kings Mills, Ohio
Six Flags over Texas · Arlington, Texas	Cedar Point · Sandusky, Ohio
Knotts Berry Farm · Buena Park, California	Marriott's Great America · Gurnee, Illinois
Disneyland · Anaheim, California	Six Flags · Eureka, Missouri

The roller coaster is the all-time favorite of most amusement rides. Each park features a coaster ride that rivals others with claims of being the fastest, the longest, the most intricate, the most frightening. For a while, the fastest roller coaster was "The Colossus" at Magic Mountain, California which travels at speeds in excess of 65 miles per hour. A recent addition, "The Beast," at Kings Island, Ohio, now boasts of being the fastest and the longest coaster ride in the world. The scariest, because of its hidden dips and turns, is "The Thunderbolt" at Kennywood Park, Pennsylvania. The most technologically advanced, "The Orient Express," features "The Kamikazi Kurve" which has a "boomerang" effect. Within 13 brief seconds, the train twists, inverts, and loops, returning the same way it zoomed in. WOW!!!

Not to be outdone by American technology in having fun, Anton Schwarzkopf, a Bavarian amusement engineer, designed and built the first coaster system made from steel instead of wooden trusses and supports in 1964. By 1973, he had perfected the loop in the coaster ride. Not a new concept, the loop was presented at a Russian amusement park in the late 19th century. Coney Island in New York had a looping coaster in 1901. What Mr. Schwarzkopf discovered was that the earlier looping coasters were terribly unsafe. Many neck and back injuries resulted. The level of gravity exerted on the passengers of the earlier coasters was 12 Gs*, twice the force experienced by astronauts at take-off. By using an inverted tear drop loop, rather than a perfect circle, Schwarzkopf was able to reduce the gravitational force on the passengers to a tolerable and safe 6 Gs.

*G stands for the force of gravity or force needed to accelerate an object 32 ft/sec^2.

Most roller coaster rides in the United States are designed by engineers who frequently test them for safety. Few accidents ever occur, and when they do, it is usually because the passenger did not follow basic safety rules.

Rules for Roller Coaster Safety:

1. Observe the ride first. If it seems too scary, pass it up. There are always other rides.
2. If you are too short or too tall, do not insist on getting on the ride anyway. Small children will fall out because the harness system is not designed for them.
3. Never stand up in a coaster. Sit securely with the strap, harness, or safety bar in place until the ride is over.
4. Never throw objects from the coaster. You may find yourself trailing behind.
5. Do not overeat before you go on a big coaster ride. It may upset your stomach and spoil your whole day at the park.

Sources:

1. Amusement Parks of America: A Comprehensive Guide Jebb Yulmer New York: The Dial Press, 1980.
2. "Going To An Amusement Park Without Going Broke" Penny Power June/July 1982.
3. National Directory of Theme Parks and Amusement Areas (ed.) Raymond Carlson New York: Pilot Books, 1978.
4. "Summer Fun at America's Theme Parks" Supermag Vol.3, No.11. September, 1979.
5. "Terror on Wheels - by Design" Robin Nelson Popular Mechanics August, 1980.
6. "The Magic Worlds of Walt Disney" Robert De Roos National Geographic August, 1963.

Pages 38-41 were prepared by:
Robert J. Moore, Teacher of English
Hamden-New Haven Cooperative Education Center

(Special thanks to my son Tchad)

MATH CORNER -

Place Value Activities

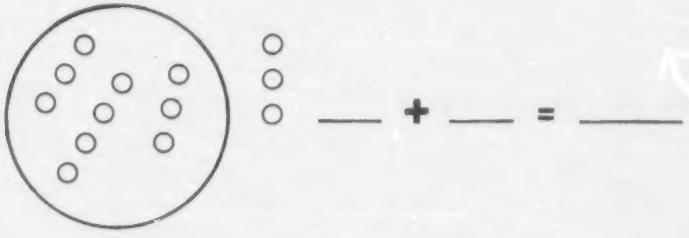
Circle the correct numeral.

a)	2 tens, 3 ones →	32	23	30
b)	1 ten, 6 ones →	16	6	61
c)	6 tens, 0 ones →	6	16	60
d)	9 ones, 3 tens →	29	93	39
e)	4 tens, 5 ones →	40	45	54
f)	2 ones, 5 tens →	50	52	55

Expanded Notation

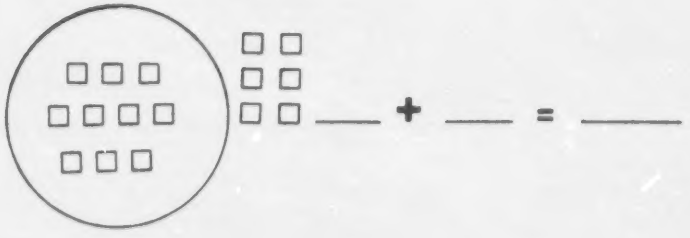
Write different numerals for each set below:

a)



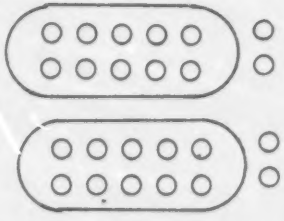
___ + ___ = ___

b)



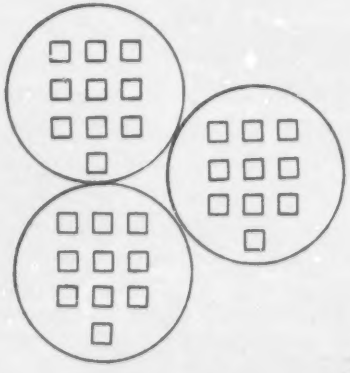
___ + ___ = ___

c)



___ + ___ = ___

d)



___ + ___ = ___

ANSWERS: a) 10 + 3 = 13 b) 10 + 6 = 16 c) 20 + 4 = 24 d) 30 + 0 = 30

Place Value Worksheet Activities

Fill in the blanks with the correct numerals. Follow the example:

Example: 1 ten, 8 ones 18 10 + 8

a) 2 tens, 3 ones. ____ ___ + ___

b) 3 tens, 6 ones ____ ___ + ___

c) 2 ones, 9 tens ____ ___ + ___

d) 1 ten, 0 ones ____ ___ + ___

Fill in the blanks

a) 84 = ____ tens, ____ ones

b) 77 = ____ + 7

c) 50 = ____ + 0

d) ____ + 5 = 4 tens, ____ ones

e) 6 ones, 5 tens = ____

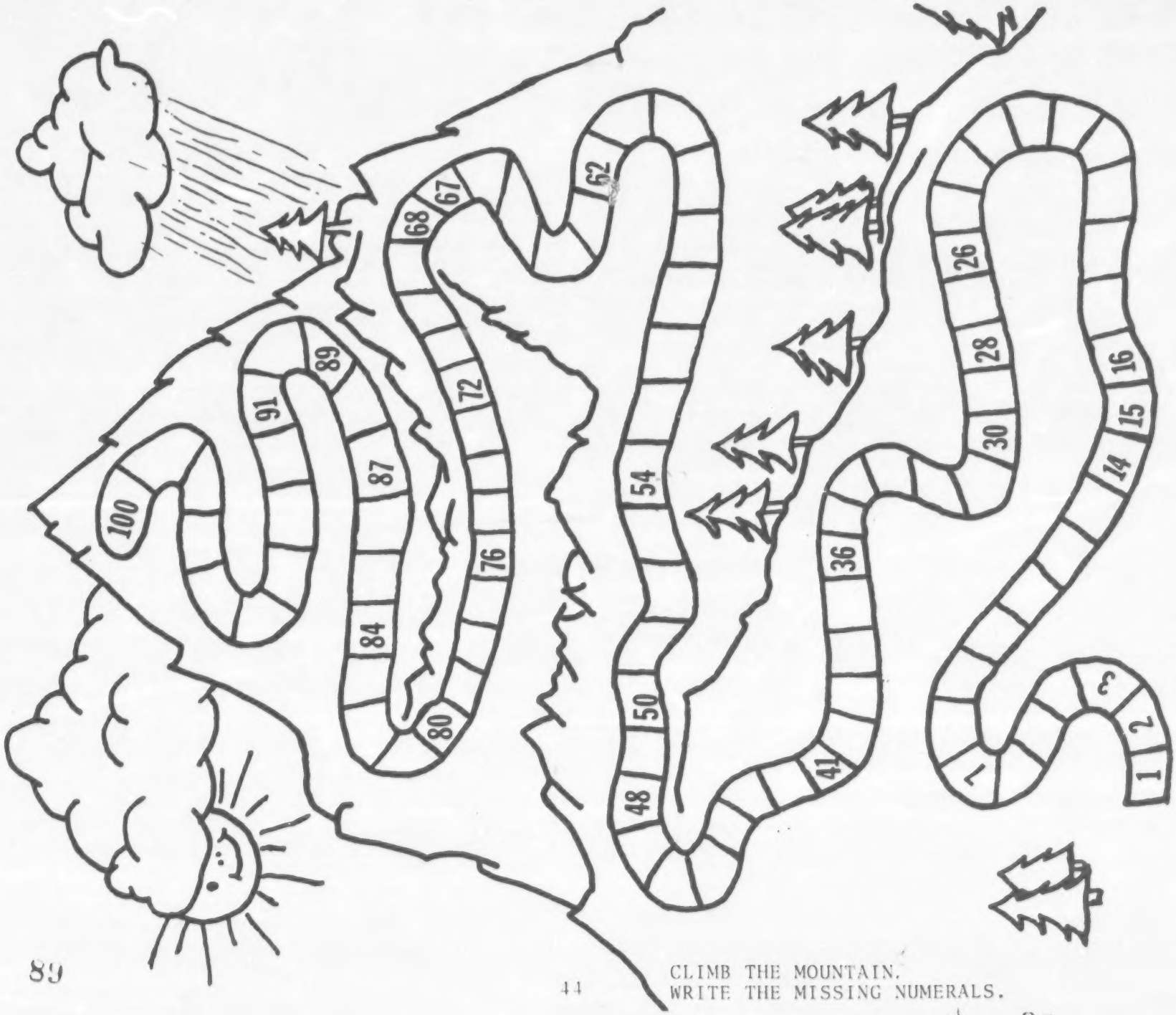
f) 1 hundred, 2 tens, 5 ones = _____

g) 15 tens = ____hundreds, ____tens, ____ones

h) 31 = 30 + ____

i) 93 = ____ + 3

j) 59 = ____ + 50



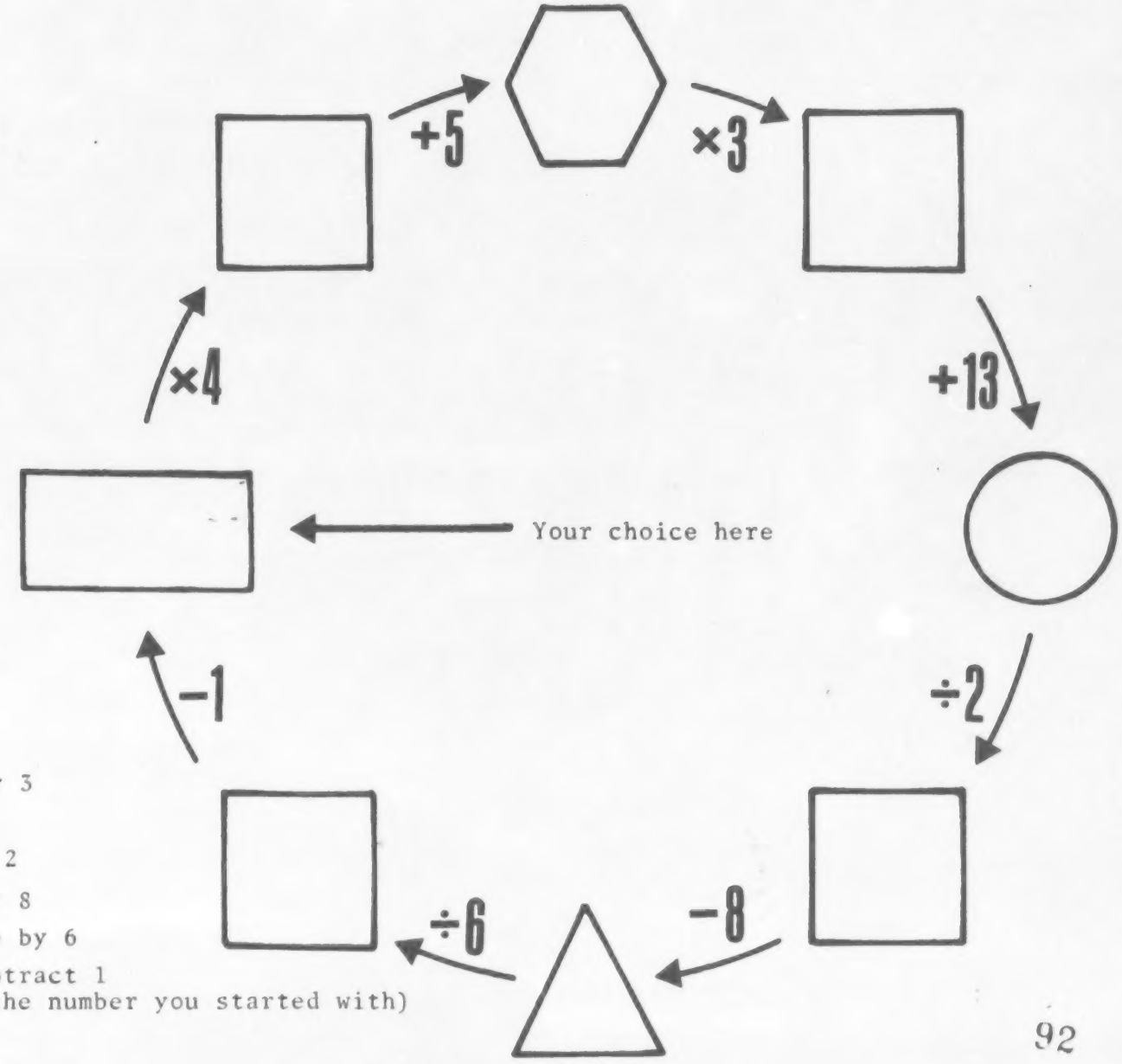
89

44

CLIMB THE MOUNTAIN.
WRITE THE MISSING NUMERALS.

90

CIRCLE PATHS:



Choose a number
Multiply it by 4
Add 5
Multiply it by 3
Add 13
Divide by 2
Subtract 8
Divide by 6
Subtract 1
(The last answer is the number you started with)

CODING

Write the correct numerals in the answer boxes. Then write the corresponding letter in the message box.

	3 +4	8 −7	9 −5	5 +3		3 +0	7 +2	8 −6
Answer	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐
Message	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐

Pages 42-46 were prepared by:
Leroy Dupee, Math Director
Bridgeport, Connecticut

0 - C	5 - G
1 - A	6 - S
2 - N	7 - H
3 - F	8 - E
4 - V	9 - U